EVENING WHIG.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

THE EVACUATION—THE CONFLAGRATION—THE SURRENDER—SCENES.

Though we have twice before given upon the subject of the evacuation of Richmond and the subsequent dreadful conflagration, it is an extraordinary theme, and so long as we can throw off one or two connection with it, we do not fear wearying our readers.

For a month past the Confederates have been evacuating the city with all the speed and means they could command, but some how the people refused to believe that the removal meant evacuation, and all declared that the measures were only precautionary. Matters were in this condition until last Sunday, the Confederates carrying away every species of property, the people blindly refusing to believe that the day was to be given up, and the latter to their Confederate chop-house as if they were kings of earth.

Sunday morning General Lee telegraphed to Davis giving an account of the general attack upon his lines; stating that the lines had been pierced in many places, and that unless he could re-establish them Richmond must be given up that night. This was so, for the first time since the war, despond-out, he said, his men were not coming up to their work.

At 11 o'clock that morning he telegraphed that all efforts to re-establish his lines had proved unsuccessful. Immediately hosts among the officials in Richmond a scurry and panic. Still the majority of the people were in the dark, and, indeed, failing to believe their eyes, so reasoned, many of them, this night. Davis, however, with the remaining to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the Confederate Congress, was run down to the Danville train early this morning, in a closed carriage on the Richmond banks. Then the programme for the departure of officials was all disregarded. A number of trains were to have during the evening, still these did not return for all who thought it advisable to go away. Those who did not, and Jefferson, P. M. Breckenridge started to go on foot as far as they could, with the last of the army, on Monday morning.

At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, at which he consulted as to what was best to be done under the circumstances. Gen. Ewell, being present, was asked this meeting, almost convinced the majority that the Confederates could not hold Petersburg and Richmond, and that the latter could not be defended. He, however, managed to become better informed during the night, and came off on horseback some time during the day.

The Council, after much discussion, passed a resolution, and appointed a committee to wait on the Union troops, who should, when the last that the city was about to be abandoned should be set on fire, proceed to destroy all the alcoholic liquors in their respective wards, giving the Guard sufficient for the same, to be paid for hereafter. The object of this step is obvious—to prevent disorder resulting from the intoxication of the lowest of other crime, and of the evil-disposed among the citizens. The order of the Council was only partially executed, but in the wards that it was carried out, no disorder occurred.

After leaving the Council hall—other conference, and this time being sworn by the Secretary of War that [illegible] would be undisturbed by the Federal troops in front of the Petersburg lines—it is that it was established that the city would be evacuated about eight, the order hastened many to complete all preparations should attend the Mayor with a flag of truce to the Intrenched lines on the Nashville road, and that those he might hand over the city to the General commanding the Army of the James. Major Lyon, Judge Meredith and Gen. Ewell were one of the Council attended the Mayor. The latter presented by the Mayor to be handed to the Union General is as follows:

RICHMOND, Monday April 24, 1865.

To the General Commanding the United States troops in front of Richmond:

GENERAL: The army of the Confederate Government having abandoned the city of Richmond, I am essentially respect that you will take possession of it with an organized force, to protect the citizens and preserve the women and private property.

I am, General, very respectfully, &c.

[Signed] JOHN MAYO,
Mayor.

The dispatches were carried to the front before daylight.

LEAVE IN THE CITY BEING WORKED MORE.

In the course time a tremendous had begun in the city. About dusk the government commissaries began the destruction of an immense quantity of whisky and brandy stored in the large building formerly Wallace's wholesale grocery store, northwest corner of Pearl and Cary streets. Several hundred soldiers and citizens gathered in front of the building, and continued to carry much of the liquor in pitchers, bottles and pails. This liquor was not allow in mashfuling itself the crowd became a mob, and began to howl. Soon other crowd and collected in front of other government warehouses. At some attempts were made to distribute supplies, but so crowded had the mob become that the orders in charge in many cases had to flee for their lives.

All through the night crowds of men, women and children traversed the streets, rushing from the store-house to another, loading themselves with all kinds of supplies, to be borne away [illegible] to something many times exceeding their weight. Men could be met trifling baggloads of bacon, molasses, sugar, coffee, flour, meal, pickles, and in fact every others had wheelbarrows loaded with all manner of goods, while others again had gone into the glass-fronting houses in a large way, and were operating with bags, furniture wagons and drays. The work was of a fast and furious sort all over mingled, about which time large numbers of straggling Confederate soldiers made their appearance on the streets, and commenced to help themselves to whatever they could get on Main street. The scenes that then followed have already been described. There was a regular sack.

About 1 o'clock Monday morning the Mayor received positive information that an order had been issued from Ewell's headquarters to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city, namely, the Public warehouse, situated on the bread of Main, the Virginia, the Petersburg Railroad depot, Shockoe warehouse, situated near the centre of the city, side by side with the fire-brick College four miles. Mayor's Workhouse, all of the Mayor's office, and Dibrell's Warehouse, on Cary street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and a quarter of a mile. Knowing that the burning of these immense buildings, situated as they were, involved the destruction of at least the northern portion of the city, the Mayor forthwith dispatched a committee, two of whom were accompanied with the military authorities against the execution of such wanton vandalism. The committee, consisting of Judge Meredith and two others, waited upon Major Mcintos, one of a large number of Adjutant and Inspector Generals who had opened the Mayor's office, to whom, it appeared, had been entrusted the work of the incendiary. Mcintos would have [illegible] on the subject, and refused to make a statement that burning the warehouses would destroy the city we is certainly patient on the part of the Confederate authorities to endeavor to save their property for the Yankees." There was nothing left for the committee to submit. Remonstrance was thought of, but the Confederate authorities had guarded against such an event by holding in the city a force sufficient to overawe. Besides the battalions of Southern troops, every man of whom was [illegible] on the subject, there was a force being more than to see the last house in the city in ruins.

FIRING OF THE CONFEDERATES.

From the Mayor's office the committee proceeded to the [illegible] where, before leaving the town, they saw the city. Gradually during the night after midnight the conflagration began. The fires movements were orderly enough, but towards morning the retreat became a wild flight. It was one of the most exciting and terrible scenes that can be given. This train or [illegible] on [illegible] still burning, light brilliant as [illegible] was passed over the brids [illegible] Goodly's [illegible] on the city Proper.

At about 4 o'clock the first warehouses to [illegible] some [illegible] dwellings, ready at a moment's notice to begin their work of ruin. Just before they received their order, some nineteen incendiary fired a canal boat loaded with meal, which lay at the dock near Mayo's bridge. This was the first fire in the city, if we except the conflagration in the streets of all the goods which [illegible] on the First and Second Auditors' offices, which took place on 8th street early Sunday morning. The fire we have just mentioned, and the others, which swung under the bridge over the dock and set it on fire, thereby nearly cutting off the retreat of a number of the thousand Confederates.

About this time the Confederate gunboat Patrick Henry, lying in the river at Rocketts, was fired, and upon after the order was issued to supply the torch to the warehouses. The order was executed with alacrity, and the destruction commenced before the building in question. Getting a taste on incendiarism, the Confederates next turned to gunboat Shocker Ship, including Mr. Do Vaux' warehouse, where was stored a quantity of French bed ticking. There was a guard of French local troops over this building, but they were driven off by the Confederates, and threatened with death if they attempted to extinguish the flames. The torch was also applied to all the buildings recently in Confederate occupation, from the Trederar works on the canal and the city to the navy yard at Rocketts—in distance of two miles—including the laboratories, artillery shops, arsenal, Franklin paper mill, Tredegar depot, Danville depot, all the Commissary and Quartermaster buildings on and west 16th street, Rahm's foundry, and other buildings and localities which we have heretofore mentioned.

By seven o'clock A. M. nearly the whole of the city south of Main street, between 7th and 15th and 2d and 20th and 24th streets was one great sea of flame.

DAVIS'S CAR LEFT.

It was part of the programme that Davis's cavalry should be the last Confederate troops to leave the lines before Richmond. They were to cover the retreat of the city about to be given over to the all stragglers and citizens that they could lay hold of and hurry them off with the army. This part of the programme was carried by the advance of the Union forces. Gary opened by Rain street car fire a little after dusk of the Union soldiers, and, far from dragging off others, he barely saved himself.—Nagle's bridge and the Danville depot received all a large crowd of the latter, and by bridge in the southern terminus of 15th street, and then set fire to the structures. Two citizens, Mayor Mayo and Robert Allen, chancing to be in the neighborhood, rushed to the bridge and extinguished the flames before they had made much headway. As no engines, they were fired upon by Gary's men, and had to retire. Another effort was made by Gary then sped away over Mayo's bridge, which was ringing from and he cried, and, almost on the point of [illegible].

THE MAYOR SURRENDERS THE CITY.

The flag of truce party attending the Mayor met the Union military authorities at the line of fortifications just beyond Tree Hill, near the junction of the Osborne turnpike and Manchester road. The Mayor was formally made, and steps were immediately taken to preserve order in the city, and to prevent the fire and plunder from further of the goods of the great fire then raging, which prevented anything being done until it could be gotten under. The population was mad black, while the excitement, were dashing away store on Main street—[illegible] and the Union soldiers, as were fully occupying the ravages of the flames, and threw out parties to put a stop to the pillaging. By 8 o'clock, Monday morning, order was restored, the fire nigh subdued, and order was restored.

The previous picture of the conflagration we have mentioned that a large number of persons were learned to death—their number or identity will never be known. Children, old and infirm women, and many persons under the influence of the liquor spread during the prevailing night's orgies, were the victims.

We have heard of no one being killed by the Confederates, save the Arsenal, but this humanity were not slaughtered can only be accounted for by the fact that the Arsenal was under a steep hill and the troops could not see the city on the south.

Messrs. Wm. Bayne and A. Judson Crane were [illegible] and were doing a flourishing business [illegible] on 6th and Cary streets. Mr. Bayne was severely injured about the abdomen. Mr. Crane received a contusion in the temple, and fell senseless. Several years old, was knocked down on Mr. Crane's bed on Canal street, between 5th and 6th. There were also many casualties and perhaps many deaths from the bombardment which we have not heard of. No less than one hundred thousand shells exploded in the course of three or four hours, [illegible] their fragments thickly over acres of the city, [illegible] pieces, weighing several pounds each, fell in the Capitol Square.

[illegible] Providence are inscrutable—[illegible] this terrible city would seem at [illegible] to have been [illegible] to be taken with it. It has had one certain good effect. If there lingered in the hearts of any of our people any pangs of affection for the cause of treason, that ruthless, useless, wanton handing over to the flames their fair city, their homes and altars, has explanguished it forever.

OUR OFFERING.

We who resort to the poor benefit to the Lord."

We desire to call the attention of the military authorities to the needy condition of the Female Asylum of this city. Their condition is such as to call for the immediate attention of those who have the power to act, and to act at once in the matter. They are out of provisions, clothing, and need immediate assistance. This institution has been supported by the charitable contributions of the wealthier class of the city, and the present condition of the female population of the city is such that they are unable to render the assistance they usually did. We refer to that Major General Commanding, Gen. O. F. Shepley, Col. L. Bus ding will look to the wants of those unfortunates and have them supplied with the necessaries of life, which the present condition of finances affairs has placed beyond the reach of the officers of the present day. They [illegible] thousand on the south side of Leigh street, between 7th and 8th.

Any contributions on the part of the officers and men who may desire to contribute to such a noble cause, may be left with the Proprietor of the Whig, who will thankfully receive them for the purpose.

Advices from Goldsboro' state that the Rebels are preparing to evacuate Raleigh. General Sherman has issued a contribution of 100,000 rations of meat and flour on the citizens of Johnston county.

The transport steamer General Lyon, bound from Wilmington, N. C., to Fortress Monroe, with four or five hundred soldiers and refugees on board, took fire on the 31st ult., while off Hatteras, during a heavy gale. A fearful loss of life occurred, from the steamer being unable to launch her boats. A number of the passengers were rescued by a passing vessels, but how many is not yet known.

News from Savannah and Charleston to Friday last was brought to the Washington Chronicle, which arrived at New York Sunday from Hilton Head. Everything of a military character remains quiet in the vicinity of the above cities. Gen. Foster, however, was on new subject of the complete fall of the Rebellion, and ordered a salute of 45 guns to be fired.

FROM THE LIPS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—LIFTING THE VEIL.

THE LAST WORDS OF MR. LINCOLN—IT SPEAKS.

The Last Public Speech of Abraham Lincoln.

Correspondence.

"WASHINGTON CITY, March 4, 1865.

Edson Stephenson, 56, Leroy St.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th ult. is now recently addressed to President Lincoln in Congress, and has been referred to me. I am directed to say in reply to it that the suggestion is not objectionable to the President, but that he does not feel authorized to make any engagement in advance of Congress.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

I hope the people will continue and send the letter to Harmon agent when preparing the Pictures to work, as I am told that it will be a great help to the Photographer but to operate this will be necessary to have the letter in hand. Please write me at once, whether you will do so or not, as I am anxious to get the Pictures out. Yours truly,

Edson Stephenson.

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, February 27 1865.

His Excellency Governor Curtin,

It seems that there is not an organized military force of the regular or volunteer service which can be spared from the field to transport every voter. In order that every one may vote who is entitled to do so, I suggest that the election be held on the day before the regular election, and at the place where the regular election is to be held, and that all the qualified voters for the time being assemble there, and proceed in a body to the place of voting; that the election officers receive the votes then offered, and forward them to the place where they would be counted after the regular election; and that the whole proceeding be conducted by officers and men in the military service. I do not think that more than one day will be necessary for the purpose. Of course the election officers will be sworn to perform their duties faithfully. Leaves of absence can be given, so that every officer and man can exercise the right of voting at the place where he may then be. I do not think that the time required will exceed the time now occupied in the case of furloughs for that purpose.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TAKEN.

CHARLES SMITH, Jr. Publisher.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 1 Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

B. DORSAY OGDEN ACTING AND GENERAL MANAGER.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 6th, 1865.

The elegant Comedy of

EP'OR E'OR E'OR E

From the Baltimore American. (Afternoon edition) 4th inst.

LEE'S DISASTROUS RETREAT.

GEN. GRANT PRESSING ON.

Gen. Sheridan at Work

Capture of Over Fifteen Thousand Prisoners.

THE WHOLE ARMY DEMORALIZED.

THE CONFINED RULE OF STRAGGLERS.

CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 3—1 o'clock, A. M.
Major General Dix, New York:

The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 2, 8, P. M., are the latest information received from Richmond:

General Weitzel has telegraphs from Richmond that, at 8 o'clock this morning, he had three Brigades, of Ord's command, on the Danville road, and the Eighteenth Corps, on the Petersburg road, from Scottville and Manchester, ten miles from Petersburg towards Petersburg, the position is as follows:

Ord's Division pushed up Lee's more rapidly than Gibbon's, Weitzel's Division, on the Petersburg road, has been reinforced by Ord's brigade. The majority of the troops between Lee in the hands of the enemy, and of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and retreat the troops are in a state of panic and of straggling, and the loss of his retreat is marked with abandoned wagons, artillery, horses, and material wagons, caissons, ambulances, &c.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT VICTORY—CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, April 2.

The most important victory since the Army of the Potomac has ever gained in Virginia was won today. The enemy's whole line of entrenched works have been trying in vain for months to overcome us at this point, gladly relinquishes urges, and a large and important portion of this army is now in close within a mile and a half of the city of Petersburg.

The struggle made by the enemy to retain their lines has been one of the most desperate character, and for the great success obtained to-day we are indebted to no single man, but to the skill of our commanders, but to the overwhelming number and valor of the troops under their command.

The reform for an attack on the line east and south of Petersburg by the Second and Fifth Corps were carried out generally at daylight, the artillery firing a few rounds over the line of battle just before the night along the entire line held by these troops. Soon after considerable musketry firing was heard during the war—and even surpassed by explosions of artillery on the extreme left of our line.

The Sixth Corps troops engaged in the action were the First and Third Divisions, under Gen. Wright and Hartranft's Brigade of the First Division.

The charge made in front of Fort Fisher, Bell and Beer, on the Jerusalem road, and were so far successful that Gen. A. W. Wright's troops came up to the entire and obstacles.

Here we encountered 14 guns, and captured seven at once opened on the enemy by the men behind the works, amongst rapidly.

Just inside, and about one hundred yards from the line, Gen. Wright's troops halted, and the enemy fled, retreated, and from which they threw a most destructive fire of shot and shell, grape and canister, from the northern end, when the broken roads and ditches rendered it impossible to bring up the guns on the right wing as well as the centre had been successfully planted, and the fortifications were driven back. From this time till late in the afternoon the troops received an enemy, but made every effort to recover the fort, while our men were actively determined to retain and destroy what they had fought so hard and paid so dearly for.

About noon the chances seemed that we should not be able to capture Petersburg. Gen. Ayres, under General Gibbon, and the Engineer Brigade, under Gen. Benham, were ordered to storm the fort, capable of the Sixth Corps, came on the ground, and with the Second Corps, and again assisted the enemy to work their guns.

The fire which raised on the ground toward the fort, and the troops advanced in a run, through the very fire of the enemy, and the fort was carried by assault. Here we found many of our dead and wounded, and

EVENING WHIG.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Major Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, and Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley have their headquarters at the mansion formerly occupied by Jefferson Davis, on Clay, Eighth and 12th streets—entrance on Governor street.

Major Gen. Ord, Danana has his headquarters at the Governor's mansion.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. H. Ripley has his headquarters at the City Hall.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Manning, the Provost Marshal, has his headquarters at the City Hall, and offices at the old quarters of Mayor Covington. Citizens wanting passes will get them at the latter place.

THE CITY.

The Markets.—This morning there was quite a good display of marketing in the Second Market, and fish, flesh and fowl could be obtained at reasonable prices or Federal currency. Shad, fifty cents a piece; eggs, sixty cents per dozen, butter, sixty and seventy-five cents per pound, beef, twelve and twenty-five cents per pound, according to quality.

In the First Market the supply was not so good, as the supply had to be brought from stations occupied by the armies. Prices ranged about the same, and the scene was quite animated. Delighted to behold their old, absent forgotten, acquaintances, gold and silver—and their new acquaintance, the greenback.

We are not aware that any restrictions are to be placed upon farmers or other persons who have been in the habit of supplying the markets. The removal of his many customers are exposed to the Military Governor and Provost Marshal. If any conditions or restrictions are to be imposed, they will be made known through the papers. Meanwhile marketmen can come and go as usual.

Supposed Fatal Stabbing Case.—On Monday morning during the general distribution of clothing going on at Mayor's Headquarters, one Paul Pratt, a Confederate soldier became incensed at a man who seized every piece of clothing thrown out of the window about his head. He attempted to make an effort to obtain a share, but being baffled by his more agile rival, he deliberately drew his bayonet and stabbed him in the stomach. The wounded man started off, leaving the bayonet sticking in the man's bowels. Several persons saw the fatal occurrence, and one of them pulled the weapon out. The wounded man was then removed—where, we did not learn; neither can his name be known.

Confederate Bonds.—An immense number of Confederate coupon bonds, with the coupons all registered and signed, were thrown into the streets of Richmond on the day of the great conflagration, and were picked up by everybody who had any inclination to subject themselves to that trouble, and could be purchased from the boys for a very insignificant sum. Mr. Trenholm can sustain Confederate credit, under existing circumstances, he must be a wise man indeed, or perform some other miracle, but he can't do it.

The Fair-Dealers attempted to cut their throats on a piece of bacon, but the cold water soon cooled early on Monday morning. As at the Fair, however, the goods became cheaper as the day wore. Frederick Hill, the turnkey, was the only official that stood to his post. When the Union forces entered the city a guard was stationed from the commandant, and the inmates are secure for the present.

The Position of the Mayor and Police have been unspeaked for the present, and military law governs the city. In the present unsettled state of affairs this is perhaps proper, and highly necessary. In fact we may look for the restoration of our municipal government upon a "Union" foundation, and the resumption of legislation in all its departments.

Escape of the Captain from the Penitentiary.—Captain Thomas Brannan Richardson—Monday morning, pending the excitement and confusion growing out of the evacuation and burning of the city by the Confederate Government, the three hundred and fifty odd convicts confined in the State Penitentiary managed to effect a grand jail delivery of themselves. It seems the Penitentiary guard became alarmed at the demonstration of the rebellion and run away, leaving Mr. Collin Rice, with several assistants, to manage the convicts themselves, which they were unable to do, the convicts being about as numerous as the guard. Last week, upon gaining their liberty, broke into the Capt.'s room and got the keys to the doors of the guard's control, and wound up by setting fire to the institution and pulling out in every direction, but were apprehended the next day by our troops and put in the Penitentiary there in progress. The fire at the Penitentiary was also extinguished before much damage resulted. Upon arising we learn that over one hundred of the ex-jail convicts have been re-arrested and placed in the institution.

The Gas.—We are gratified to be able to announce to the citizens that they are soon to be to the enjoyment again of that home luxury, good gas. The works of the city have been opened since day night by the great fire. Brigadier General Weitzel, the Military Governor of the city, has authorized the detail of a force of colored men to be put out to work clearing away the debris of ruins, and the gas will be supplied as soon as can be repaired under the direction of the late Superintendent, Mr. Hill, and his assistants. A small quantity of gas is remaining in the works, but the waste would be so great through the broken pipes that it is considered best to keep the works closed till night the city fifteen minutes. The immediate resumption of the supply of the gas may be looked for more necessary to the convenience of citizens than the transaction of night business in the immediate military government located in Richmond. We trust to have a flow of gas by to-morrow night, or the most night at furthest; but there is an immense amount of work to be done, and where one hundred and hundred their vigilance as they are yet scarce and high.

Escaped.—We were called upon yesterday by Captain Sidney S. Gremor, of the United States Secret Service, and John Hancock, both lately held as prisoners in Castle Thunder. Mr. Hancock, our authorities, upon the charge of being Union spies. Mr. Hancock was arrested in company with other prisoners to be married off, but on their way through the city their guard stopped to get refreshments, and they took advantage of this to destruction then going on. The opportunity the Federal prisoners to escape, and they were concealed until the advance of the Union forces enabled the city. Hancock was confined in a dungeon, and while there was condemned.

William Lohman, charged with treason in the Confederate Court-house, William Wise, Jr., formerly charged, and Lieut. Church, charged with recruiting for the Union army—prisoners on enemy's lines, also escaped, and several others. They are now in the city.

Demolishing the Ruins.—Yesterday afternoon the Mayor's Headquarters and the Governor's mansion were both of pulling down the tottering walls and find nothing the average of the burnt district which was spared was soon in ruins. The massive brick, granite and mortar upon the heels of the through of citizens and soldiers—the latter rendering assistance among the ruins of mass fair and beautiful Richmond. The military authorities who gave the order for the demolition of the ruins, pronounced also Fire Brigade by a detail of colored troops, who applied gleefully to the work. One of the walls of a warehouse on City street fell yesterday, and several white boys who were gathering old iron from the ruins were badly injured by the bricks.

Sutler Stores are springing up like pleasant onses all over the business part of the city lost unscathed by the fire, and old stores are being revived by a sight of the substantials and provisions offered before the war put them beyond the reach of the people of Richmond. People will live, breathe, and move, and have their being once more.

A Dark Hall.—Wonderstruck from the property authority entirely. Gen. Ripley, that no difficulty now exists in the way of mail communication with citizens with friends in the Northern States, and wherever written, the Union has provided the letter be stamped with the legitimate postage. A mail is made up daily at the Capitol, closing by 9 o'clock in the morning, and going by steamer to City Point, Fortress Monroe and Annapolis. The Northern letters must all arrive in the evening—It is expected these postal arrangements will be perfected to-day.

A Boy Saved.—Mr. Richard North, Partner of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, has rescued a large assortment of sutler's stores at 219 Broad street, formerly W. P. W. Taylor's stand. His store was crowded yesterday with citizens swapping greenbacks into the vast things obtaining there.

Arrests by the Military Authorities.—Four of the dancing sisters of the Confederate Capital are kept, who resigned and remained behind when the Government exchanged its base, have been arrested and committed to the Libby Prison. The gentlemen are Charles, Jones, Stodd and Williams—a Wiley, the brother of Curtis Tarnish—under the Confederate regime, and Frederick Shaffer, the Confederate Broad Commissary of Union prisoners, who also arrested and committed to the Libby yesterday.

The Varieties Opera House.—Messrs. Bibb & Hickey have taken charge of the Varieties Opera House, on Franklin street, known heretofore as the Bijou. The lovers of the burnt cork opera are requested to call and see what is in store for them. The company is the finest of this evening's entertainment.

Wanted.—A copy of Henry A. Wise's three days speech in the Virginia Convention in 1859—Bringit to the Whig office.

REMARKABLE DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

Edwin Booth, the young tragedian, whilst appearing at the Bijou, in former years was always greeted by full and delighted audiences, has achieved the most remarkable success known in the history of the stage. He has appeared at Boston, at the Winter Garden, in New York, and has created a furore unprecedented in the civilized world. The World of that city has the following appreciative and scholarly notice of his performance:

The merit of all these wage career is public none is finally judged by newbies. Actors as well as authors must submit to the calm and discriminating measurement of the popular decision, and by that decision alone they stand or fall. Edwin Booth, the tragedian who has yet conceede to Mr. Booth the divine right of kings. He has appeared in Boston, in the Winter Garden, in New York, on unbounded success, and has now closed his engagement. The World of that city has the following appreciative and scholarly notice of his performance:

Booth's Hamlet.

Of all Shakespeare's tragedies, "Hamlet is the most popular. Its action, its varied personages, its wonderful qualities, both mental and physical, of whom it is the hero, the Moor, Othello, that intellectual, scholar, friend, and lover, he who was made and not born in England, Othello that chosen by the stage.

"The courtiers, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword,

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,

The glass of fashion and the mould of form,

The observed of all observers [has never been seen in all our imaginations, a sweet, graceful, noble, and lovable man, whose every action is in accordance with mental nature, his own philosophy, and the principles which his heart at all times, and in all things can utter. He is endowed with much sterling worth, and his every action is in accordance with the stage.

"The soldier, scholar, a divine as"

and seems with personal pride in such poetic fancies. Hamlet is the most representative in Mr. Booth's hands, while his personality seems almost a study of Hamlet. His thoughtful and refined face, his tall and graceful figure, his perfect nature and ease of life, is full of elegance and tender expression. He is more natural, more sympathetic than other Hamlets. Never from gesticulating and stage attitude, and he is never boisterous. Many times even can be observed trifling obstacles to his audiences. He does not use the stage-whisper, but in every word and sentence he speaks in a voice which gives all his auditors the benefit of his words. Especially does he excel in the soliloquies, which are the most difficult parts of the character, and which require a great deal of study and subtlety of mind, which society, and the world, and the stage of the earth pass by him unheeded. Prince of Denmark and soldier though he be, he is a student of thoughts, and a deep reader of human study. She contains existing character thunder may be heard, and all absorbed in the beautiful creation, he believes the book of fate, and walks, as it were, in the midst of the mysteries of the unknown, with drain draughts of illusion to the keeping of his own mind and genius, and he does unavenged grant that bounds the silent bottlenecks of Elsinore to the mysterious world. Mr. Booth's Hamlet is a study down with the other woman's intellectual deep to the mysterious world

EVENING WHIG.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

NATIONAL SONGS.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

BY JOSEPH HOPE KONCISON.

Hail! Columbia, happy land
Hail! ye heroes, heaven-born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its blessings be our eyes.

CHORUS—
Firm, united, let us be
Rallying round our liberty
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rest you sleep!
Dearest your rights, defend your shores,
Let us not look for wide expanse,
Into the ocean's bare accord lies,
Of toil and blood the scattered spoil.
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and right shall rule you still,
Attended by celestial skill.

CHORUS—Firm, united, &c.

Sound, O muse, the praise of name,
And let Washington be first in fame,
And his virtues ever dear,
Who bright as the star that rules the year,
Taught us how to live and how to die,
Whose hope was shining on high.
Who fighting, dauntless, firm and free,
Still showed himself more great than he,
Steadfast in all parts.

CHORUS—Firm, united, &c.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

BY FRANCIS KEY.

Oh! say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming,
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there
Oh! say does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host, in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the low-lying sleep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust,"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE RECENT BATTLES.

[From the New York Herald, March 6.]

Now let our rejoicings be sober. The great jubilee of our final deliverance is at hand. Yesterday was a glorious Sabbath day of the season of the Lord, the brightest in the calendar since the beginning of our terrible war. It opened upon us with hope of peace and the complete vindication of the rights of the Union. The President's second inaugural, the retribution in the midst of surpassing difficult positions and perplexities, the generous, yet wise and manly tone from officers to enemy rules to extent, still do its own duty. Lee's army is hemmed in and fighting desperately, still, in all probability, before to-morrow morning, in the very act of, he is to be taken by knock-out. Time now is not only the order of the day, and in the end of the day, we are to have single grand thanks and prayer.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 6.]

The last scene of arms is now nearly, and the grand struggle of the war is to be decided on the line of the Richmond. With entirely crowning our success we do not stop exultingly, but we still, firmly to the work on hand. The two months and less, within us can be counted, and will be, the most memorable in our history, and the most glorious. The inauguration of the new President, the splendid genius he himself, still more splendid in the stores, or the grand action of to-morrow. In view of the predictions of England to be a matter of the sea," the Confederate Navy is a mere dark contemplation.

The Confederate navy in England has been subjected to a course of agents from United States, but "that Colonel has so generally resolved not to provoke war. It has usually resolved, should it be forced into war, to make that war a long and terrible one, a fierce fight by land and sea, carried on wherever our enemy can be reached. The foe who strikes at Canada provokes England as fully as he lurks at Kent."

The Times is not behind the other journals in declaiming the idea that "war with America" is among the prospects of the future in the impending future.

The Index, in an article upon the same subject, says the sentiment of the North is, "under the South, and, as a matter of fact, they have the position to fight England, says the same paper, "is gallantly there, and the first statesmen of the country (Palmerston) appreciates this truth, there can be no war."

A rumor was current on commercial circles in London that the Emperor Napoleon had remonstrated with the authorities at Washington upon the subject of the violation of the rights enjoyed by British subjects at Savannah.

The Times declares the manner of the affairs as an act of gross spoliation in the case of foreign property, and it is impossible that the Federal Government would respect such rights."

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of the United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable in lawful money, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date, or currently, at the option of the holder into

UNITED STATES 6-20 SIX PER CENT.

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These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which premium will be added to the principal on current rates, including interest about ten per cent. per annum, and the exemption from State and municipal taxation, which added to the interest, will make the annual income on the note devoted upon the property. The interest payable on the Treasury Notes will be paid in gold, and may be cut off and sold as any bank or banker.

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One cent per day on a fifty note
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OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.

By command of Major General Godfrey Weitzel, the following rules and regulations are established and published for the government of the city of Richmond and the protection of public property and order.

1. Lt. Col. John Campbell, 39th regiment N. Y. Vols., Provost Marshal General of the Department of Virginia, headquarters at the Custom House building will assume the duties of Provost Marshal of the city of Richmond, and the Provost Marshal will obey the Regulations.

He will have the entire supervision of all patrols and guards for both city and suburbs, and the Richmond police force will be under his control.

2. The Provost Marshal is hereby authorized to arrest and bring to Richmond, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, all citizens of the city of Richmond who may refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

3. The Provost Marshal is hereby authorized to arrest all persons found in the streets after 10 o'clock P. M. and before 4 o'clock A. M. without a pass, except persons of good order in the city of Richmond.

4. The Provost Marshal is hereby authorized to arrest all persons found in the streets with arms in their hands, except persons of good order in the city of Richmond.

5. The Provost Marshal is hereby authorized to arrest all persons found in the streets with whisky in their hands, except persons of good order in the city of Richmond.

6. The Provost Marshal is hereby authorized to arrest all persons found in the streets with whisky in their hands, except persons of good order in the city of Richmond.

7. The Provost Marshal is hereby authorized to arrest all persons found in the streets with whisky in their hands, except persons of good order in the city of Richmond.